

Medieval India[8th c - 18th c]Ref: Medieval India
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1. Early medieval India
2. Delhi Sultanate
3. Regional Kingdoms
4. Mughal sultanate
5. Marathas

Early Medieval India

[750 - 1200 AD]

Political Map:North-India:

36 Rajput

East India: (Bihar & Bengal)

- * Pala dynasty (350 years)
- * Sena dynasty (100 y)

Deccan:

- * Rashtrakuta (220 y)
- * Kalyani chalukyan dynasty (220 y)

South-India:

- * cholas

this is the last period of
Hindu dynasties.

36 Rajput

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Rajputs were very strong & powerful political rulers of North-India, in medieval period. (either in power, or in opposition)

Rajputs were decedents of Huns and Gujjaras who married local women.

6 important dynasties

- Gurjara pratihara
- chandella
- solauki
- chauhan

Gurjara Pratihara

(Around 750)

Ruled from Kanauj (capital)

Two imp kings,

(i) Mahendrapala (king)

His poet. the great Rajasekhara

He wrote many books.

- * Karpura Manjari
- * Bhuvana Ksha
- * Kavya Mimamsa
- * Viddha Salabhanjika

(ii) Rajyapala

In 1018, Mahammad Ghajini invaded

⇒ The earliest invaders of India,

* Mahammad Bin Qasim (712 AD) Bin → son of

1st Muslim invader of India

* Mahammad (Ghajini) Ghazani (1000-1028)

↳ name of his capital

All 17 times
he was victorious

Ghazani → Biggest city of Afghanistan

In 28 years, he invaded India 17 times. (For economy (money)

In 11th century, he was greatest warrior.

not for territory)

* Mahammad Ghuri

↳ dynasty

1175-1206

He want to expand his territory.

He was defeated by Indian rulers no of times.

Chandella

They were the rulers of modern Bundelkhand

Two capitals.

- * Mahoba 90
- * Khajuraho (cultural capital)

Best shikara temples found at Khajuraho 85 temples were build by Chandellas out of them 25 are surviving now.

Names of kings:

Dhanga
* Ganda
Vidyadhara

} The kings who build more
no of these temples

Imp temples:

Kanvariya mahadeva temple

Jain temples:

Devi Jagadamba temple

Parshvanatha temple

Matangeswara temple

Adinatha temple

Laxmana temple

Viswanatha temple

All these temples belong to
11th century.

Chaturbhuj

Chitragupta temple

Various sexual postures of "Mitheuna couple" were shown on the walls of these temples.

More than 650 sculptures are found in the inner and outer walls of the Laxmana temple.

* Hindi inscriptions first used by Chandellas

Ganda

Like other kings he was not run away from the kingdom when Ghazaji was invated.

Paramara / pawar

Ruled Malva, capital was Dhar

Bhoja of paramara dynasty, so Paramara Bhoja

He was a great scholar & had a title "Kavi Raja"

There are about 24 books he wrote.

* Saraswati Kantabharana

- * Ayurveda Sarvasya (on medicine)
- * Tatra prakasa (on Saivism)
- * Raja Mriganka (on yoga)
- * Yukti Kalpataru (on Administration)

He build a new city called "Bhojpur"

capital city is Bhojapala → Bhopal

* Saraswati Kantabharana vidyalaya → Sanskrit college build by Bhoja and this college popularly known as "Bhojasala"

Bhojasala also had a saraswati temple where the saraswati worshipped as "Vagdevi"

#9/11 Solanki

Ruled Gujarat more than 300 years

capital : Annihilwara

* Mount Abu / Dilwara temples

The best Jain temples are present in this place.

11th - 12th century

These temples were build by various ministers of solanki dynasty.

Imp kings,

* Bhima-I

In 1025, Mahammad Ghazani invated the Somanath temple

* Jayasimha Siddharaja

After he, his son came to power Kumara Pala

Greatest Jain scholar "Hemachandra", he ~~was~~ in the court of both above two kings

• Parisista parvan

• Kumara-pala charita²

(12th century)

• Three shasti shalakupurusha

(63)

↳ They are the monks of Jain religion

* Bhima-II

In 1178, Mahammad Ghuri invaded, the war took ^{at} place ~~at~~ called Mount Abu and Ghuri defeated by Bhima-II.

Chauhan dynasty:

Ruled Rajasthan, capital Ajmer

* Prudhvi Raj Chauhan - III (powerful & last king)

1. Great scholar in his court - Chandbardai

He wrote a book - Prudhvi Raja Raso

↳ First book in Hindi literature

2. Two battles with Mahammad Ghuri

* 1191 - First battle of Staneshwar/Tarain

Ghuri escaped / defeated in this battle

* * 1192 - Second battle of Staneshwar/Tarain

This battle change the history of India. Because Ghuri was occupied / conquered Delhi & Chauhan. And he appointed a governor. "Qutub-ud-din Aibak" is the beginning of Muslim rule in India.

Gahadwala dynasty

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Ruled from Kanauj as capital

Imp king was Jayachandra

* In 1194, a place called "Chandawar" where the battle ^{was fought} took

btw Ghuri & Jayachandra (he was died in the war)

* Sanskrit scholar in Jayachandra's court - "Sri Harsha"

He wrote a book called "Nalanda to Chola"

↳

Pala dynasty: They ruled Bihar & Bengal more than 350 years
Capital: Monghyr (750-1095)

They promoted Vajrayana Buddhism

Last rulers who adopted Buddhism.

Kings:

* Dharmapala

Many ^{buddhist} educational institutions were (found) build by him.

Imp institution is Vikramashila university

* Devapala (son of Dharmapala)

Devapala's Nalanda copper plate inscription, which is a land charter. According to this inscription, he donated 5 villages and this inscription was build by an Indonesian king "Balaputra deva"

* Madanapala (last king)

In 1095, Vijayasena assassinated madanapala

Sena dynasty: Exactly 100 years they ruled Bihar & Bengal
(1095-1194) They were Kannadigas
Capital: Laknauti (Bengal)

** Lakshmana Sena

There was a vyshnava, poet-saint in court of Lakshmanasena

He is "Jayadeva" wrote a book called "Gita Govindam"

↳ authoritative book of Vyshnavism

Dasavatara concept in this book was accepted by all the vyshnavas throughout India (even now also)

* Bhaktiyar Khilji → he conquered Bihar & Bengal without war.

Bhaktiyar Khilji → destroyed all the Buddhist universities and he was very cruel about Buddhists.

Because of him, the Buddhism disappeared from born land. This is one reason for decline of Buddhism.

Rastakutas:

Ruled deccan from 755-973 AD

Capital: Ellora in Maharashtra

In early medieval period, greatest dynasty having powerful military power was Rastakutas.

Art & Architecture:

Rock-cut cave architecture reached to the peak level. (climax)

Rastakutas were last promoters of rock-cut caves architecture.

Around 9th century this architecture was disappeared.

Kings:

Parthiv Durga:

Founder of this dynasty

He build 2 caves out of 36 Ellora caves

These are belongs to diff religions

1. Dashavatara cave temple

2. Ravan Ka Khai (Shiva temple)
(cave)

**

Krishna-I

He build a temple called Kailasanatha^{cave} temple (Satpura mountain)

UNESCO recognized this temple as ^{World} heritage centre.

This temple was largest, biggest, grandiest ~~cave~~ temple in world.

This is an replication/imitation of Kailasanatha temple in Kanche

Amoghavarsha: (814-878)

1. He build a new city called Manyakheta

capital shifted from Ellora to manyakheta

2. Great scholar title: ...

Books: Ravi Rajamarga : 1st book in Kannada literature
subject : grammar (9th c)

Ratnamalika - in sanskrit on Jainism

* 3. He submerged in Tungabhadra river as a part of Salleghana.

4. There are no of ^{Jain} scholars in his court
(Sanskrit)

• Ginasena wrote Adipurana (about 1st tirthankara)

• Mahaveeracharya → Ganita Sara Sangraha (on maths)

• Saktayana → Amoghavritti (on Sanskrit grammar)

3/9/11

Krishna - III

In 949 AD, he defeated Parantaka Chola in battle of Takkolam
after he took a title called "Tanjavur Konda"

Karka (last king)

He was assassinated by one of the Samanthal king "Tailapa" and
new dynasty came into power, called Kalyani Chalukyas.

Kalyani Chalukyan Dynasty:

Kings: Vikramaditya - VI

Two great scholars in his court (12th century)

* Belhanna (Kashmiri) migrated to Deccan)

wrote a book - "Vikramankadeva Charita"

** Vijnaneshwara → (book) Mitakshara (law book)
(Jurist)

This book was written on the basis of ancient "Yajnavalkya Smriti"

Significance:

Inheritance of property in Hindu culture is based on
the Mitakshara law throughout India except ~~Kashmir~~ Bengal

* In Assam & Bengal, a different law called Dayabhaga^{law}, written by Jimutavahana on the basis of Manudharma smriti

The basic diff b/w these two laws is,

Dayabhaga → the property is inherited to successor only after the death of father.

Mitakshara → Property is inherited during the life time of father.

Right to property ^{is} ~~even~~ from the birth.

Somesvara - III

He was a great scholar in Sanskrit

He wrote a book called Manasollasa (or)

Abhilashitartha Shintamani

After decline of this dynasty two independent kingdoms came to power.

* Yadava Kingdom - Devagiri

* Kakatiya - Warangal

Growth of Kannada literature in this period:

Three earliest Kannada scholars - Kannada traya

1. Pampa (10th c) - Adikavi

↳ he belong to Andhra

(Jain)

Born in Vengi, settled at Vemulavada (Karimnagar)

died in Bodan (Nizamabad)

Books: Adipurana (on Rishabhanatha)

Pampa Bharata (translation of Mahabharat into Kannada)

(or)

Vikramarjuna Vijaya (Arjuna is hero in this book)

2. Ponna (10th c) (Jain)

He wrote Santipurana (book on Santinatha, one of
97 tirthankara)

Earliest Kannada
literature was
belong to Jainism

3. Ranna (11th c) He was in Kalyani Chalukyas court

• Ajitanatha Purana
↳ One of the thankas

Pampa was in Rastakutas Kingdom, because Vemulavada Chalukyas are samantas to Rastakutas.

Cholas: (850-1175)

Tiger - political emblem of Cholas

capital: Tanjavur (Tanjor)

Cholas are called Imperial Cholas

Cholas tried to expand their kingdom through out world not in India because they had such a powerful Navy power

Kings: Raja Rajendra Chola-I

He conquered Maldeers, Lakshadeers and Northern Srilanka

The king of Srilanka at this time, Mahinda-V ran away to South and capital - Anuragapuram was destroyed.

Northern - Srilanka was named as Mummadi Chola mandalam

Mummadi Chola is the title of Rajaraja-I.

This is the greatest victory of this king.

Rajendra Chola-II:

He conquered Southern Srilanka.

The king of Srilanka Mahinda-V was prisoner in Tanjavur.

He conquered from Tamil coast to Bengal coast (Chola mandalam)

Title: Gangai Konda, Kadaram Konda.

Gangai Konda Chola puram is new capital city.

Chola mandalam now is called Coramandalam.

Kadaram capital of Indonesia

Kuluttunga chola - I

Imp events are,

- * During his period Srilanka was lost.
- * In 1077, he sent 72 members to China to improve the trade (diplomates)
- * Tax reforms & Agrarian reforms

Kuluttunga chola - III (last king)

After cholas, two powerful kingdoms emerged.

- * Pandyan kingdom - (Tamil) Madhurai
- * Hoysala kingdom - Sravastisamudra (Karnataka)
(Today, Halebidu)

Chola's Administration:

Upper level administration - Centralized

Lower " " (Villages) - decentralized.

Chola's villages were like little Republics

Village Administration:

Two inscriptions were found in Uttaramerur village

1. Issued in 1119
 2. " " 1121
- } by Parantaka Chola

(Every village had village Assembly.

In some villages, village assembly called as Sabha

- * Sabha → Incharges of Agrahara / Brahmadeva
only Brahmins are allowed others not

- * Nagara → incharge of merchant village.
only merchants become members of Nagara

- * UA → Incharges of normal / general villages.
land owners of that village became members of UA

Every village has some committees called village committees.
Those are called "Variyam" ↳ worked under the control of village assembly

- * Eri-Variyam (Eri-tank)
- * Totta variyam - in charge of roads
- * Tax committee
- * Committee on weights & measures.

Members of variyams — Variyas

The election system is called as "Kundavali" (Pot-ticket ^{election} ~~vote~~ system)
Kundavali system is very democratic.

Socio-Economy

In 11th c, ^{South-India} two rival social groups emerged. (in Tamilnadu)

- * Idangai (left handers)
- * Valangai (Right handers)

Gutts — Traders associations, emerged as MNC's

- * Manigrama - referred in one of the inscription of Siam (Thailand)
- * Nanadeesha - ~~Bodhi~~ inscription

This inscription speaking about Nanadeesha Vinnagara temple (Vishnu temple)

- * Ayyavolu
- * Viravalanjigai

Literature:

Tamil literature promoted by cholas

- * Kamban → translated Ramayana into Tamil
- * Jayangondar → Kalingattuparani (conquest of Orissa by Ku)
- * Sekkilar → Periyapuranam

Architecture:

Cholas build temples in Dravidian style. This style was perfected by the Cholas, i.e. developed in a full fledged manner. New features added by Cholas:

- * Gopuram — gateways of four sides of temple at that time

- * Mantapa — a multi pillared hall

(social functions, educational functions, cultural activities, political, economical, religious functions)

- * Multi storied Vimana

↳ super structure on sanctum Sanctorum

Imp temples build by Cholas:

- * Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjavur

UNESCO's world heritage centre.

Vimana height — 196 ft ; which is build in ¹³ successive stories

1000 years celebrations are done recently

This temple also called as Rajarajeswara temple, build by Rajaraja-I

- * Brihadeeswara temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram

Build by Rajendra-I

Cupola : 80 tons

↳ a single piece of stone placed above the Vimana

- * Rampahaveshwara temple at Tribhuvanam

Build by Kulottunga-I

- * Iravateshwara temple at Darasuram

Build by Rajendra-II

- * Puranganatha temple at Srinivasa Vallur

Build by Tarjittaka chola

Best sculpture:

Bronze Nataraja

Islam: (Arabic word)

Meaning: Surrender

Prophet Mohammed — founder of Islam

(571-632AD) Born in "Mecca"

Ancient religion.

Imp doctrines: 5 pillars

1. Kalima [Arabic word & fundamental doctrine]

Two lines: Allah is the only God

Mohammed is the messenger of Alla

* Believers / faithful → who accept the Kalima
(Musalmans)

* Non-believers / Infidels → who not accept the Kalima
(Kafirs)

2. Namaz — formal prayers 5 timesⁱⁿ a day

collective prayers are encouraged (only for male)

1st mosque was build in Madina city

3. Roz fasting in the month of Ramjan

This month is so imp, because Khuran was revealed in this month.

4. Zakat: soft corner towards poor people

Rich people → 2.5% of income annually to be spent for the welfare of poor people and used for (Rich to poor) religion purpose.

5. Haj / Haj

pilgrimage to Mecca once in life time of muslim

10/9/11 The religion founded by Mohammed was not accepted by the people of Macca. and migrated people who believed this religion migrated to Madina. because Madina people believed this religion.

* In 622 AD, the journey of prophet from Macca to Madina.

This migration is called "Hijra".

* Muhazir: Muslims from India migrated to Pakistan

Islamic calendar begins in 622 AD, it is called as Hijra era.
↳ based on lunar concepts

In ancient period, many eras were started. Two imp eras are

* Vikrama era (57 BC)

* Saka era (78 AD) → for official purpose.

EX: govt transactions, Registrations etc

* Prophet died in 10 Hijra / 632 AD.

Khalifa → who will become the political & spiritual head i.e. successor

Small group of people wanted Mohammed Ali as khalifa

But majority " " Abu Bakr as " "

* First Khalifa was Abu Bakr

This political conflict lead to division of Islam.

• Followers of Abu Bakr - Sunni (In India 97%.)

• followers of Md. Ali - Shiya/shia " 3%.)

Shias are seen in Hyderabad & Lucknow

In India, shias are known as Iranians (lived in old city of Hyd)

Only Islam country having 100% of shias is Iran.

In 1924, Khalifa position had been abolished.

* Jiziya tax - religious tax collected from non muslims living

Shariat : Describes the administration (lawbook)

Jizya tax indicates the religious intolerance

The tax payers are called "Zimmi" (protected one)

Jizya is "poll tax", (poll means head) from the eligible members of the family, who earning income.

Zihad :

Mostly misused concept of Islam.
(politically)

Zihad is holy war. If there is any danger to the Islam, (threat)
every muslim has right to ^{take} (wear) weapon and protect their religion. In such case Zihad ^{was} declared.

Islam is in danger because of America
Israel
India

Muslim Invaders : (3)

1. Mohammed Bin Khasim [712 AD] Native : Baghdad.

1st muslim invader & 1st muslim ruler of India.

He conquered "Sindh"

At this time Sindh was ruled by chach dynasty, king was "Dahir"
(Brahman)

There was one historian at this time, "Abu Bakr", who wrote a book on "Sindh" history, the book name is "Chach Nama" (Arabic book)

According to this book,

Srilankan king send some gifts (Gems & Jewellery) to Khalifa
on sea route, when the ships reached to a port in Sindh region
called Debal, the sea pirates looted the valuable things so
Khalifa asked Dahir to pay ⁰⁴ compensation, but Dahir rejected.

A British historian, Lane-Poole given a stmt.

"The Arab's conquest of Sindh is a victory without results"

2. Mohammed Ghazani: (1000-1027)

Early 11th c, he invaded 17 times India.

* Ghazani - capital

* Ghaznavid - dynasty

He had no territorial ambitions, only for money.

Mostly temple towns and capital cities were attacked.

* 1st victim - 1000

"Jaipala" belongs to Hindushahi dynasty. After being defeated by Ghazani, he committed suicide.

* In 1008, "Battle of Waihind"

Confederation of North-Indian rulers (Rajputs), leaded by "Rajpala" son of Jaipala.

* In 1025, Somanath temple ⁱⁿ Gujarat was destroyed.

* In 1027, a community called "Jats" in North-India ^{sup} ~~com~~pressed by Ghazani. This is last invasion.

There were two great scholars in his court.

(i) Firdausi wrote a book called Shah Nama

* (ii) Al Beruni → 1st muslim Indologist.

He came to India in 1018 and he was 12 years in India.

In that he was busy ^{about} studying the Indian culture.

"Brihat Samhita" book was translated into Arabic by him.

He wrote a book on India history → "Kitab-ul-Hind"

This book was translated into many languages

* E.C. Sachau, who translated Kitab-ul-Hindu into English and title is "Al Beruni's India"

* Only problem with Alberuni was, his inf is "Ethnocentric"
[Studying the other religions/culture based on his own religion/culture. - Ethnocentrism]

3. Mohammed Ghuri

He belongs to "Ghurid" dynasty

1175-1206 (in this period he invaded India)

* 1178 - At, Mount Abu

- The kings of solanki defeated him.

* 1191 - First battle of staneswar/Tarain

* 1192 - second battle of staneswar/Tarain

Beginning of Muslim rule.

He appointed "Qutub-Uddin-Aibak" as Governor

* 1194 - Chandha war

* 1206 - he suppressed a tribe called "khokkar"

After, he was assassinated. He left a huge empire without successor.

In 1206, Qutub-uddin-Aibak founded a new ^{kindom} dynasty called

* "Delhi sultanate"

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)

Sultanate means empire.

320 years — 5 diff dynasties.

1. Slave dynasty (1206-1290)
2. Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)
3. Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414)
4. Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451)
5. Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)

* First 4 dynasties belong to Turkish race.
5th dynasty → Afghan race
{ the last four dynasties are derived on the name of founder }

Slave dynasty:

Because founded by slave, Aibak (slave to Ghori)

Muslim social stratification: Turkish, Afghani, Md. Ghori had so many Turkish slaves.
shaik
Habshi

History of Delhi:

Ancient name: Indraprastha

After Mauryans this city was disappeared.

* In 8th c, Tomara dynasty, king Anangpal, he built a new city on the (place) ancient ^{site} of Indraprastha called "Delhikapuram"

Muslim rulers of India build 7 cities around delhikapuram and it is modern Delhi. www.UPSCPDF.com

<u>City</u>	<u>Builder</u>
Mehrauli	- Aibak
Siri	- Alla-uddin - Khilji
Tughluk-abad	- Ghiyas-Uddin - Tughluk
Jahanpanh	- Mohammed-Bin Tughluk
Ferozabad	- ~~Alauddin~~ Ferozsha Tughluk
Dinpanah	- "

13/9/11

Slave Dynasty:

(Persian was official language for Muslim rulers)

* Founder - Aibak (Qutub-ud-din Aibak)
[1206-10]

1. Historian in his court - Hasan Nizami

He wrote a book called 'Taa'j-ul-Maathia' (Persian book)

[To know the early history of slave dynasty]

2. Aibak took a title called, 'Lak Baksh' (one who gives lakhs of rupees to charities)

3. While playing a game called 'Chaugan', he died.
(horse polo)

* Iltutmish (pronounced as Altamish)
(1211-36)

He was a slave of Aibak and became son-in-law & Governor of

'Badaun'

1. Issued new coins, silver tanka & copper jittal (1:48)

ie 1 tanka = 48 jittals

** 2. He introduced 'Iqta' system (very dangerous system)

Iqta is a land assignment given to officers in lieu of (instead of) cash salaries along with military responsibility.

The officer is called as 'Iqtedar'

Two types of lands.

* Iqta lands

* Khalisa lands, which are crown lands (directly to emperor)

3. Tuqkan-i-chihalgani: Association of 40 nobles (Iqtedars)
(or 'chalis')

chihalgani was de facto authority in the next two decades,

the emperor was in the hands of chalisa.

4. In 1221, he protected Delhi (India) from the invasion of Chengiz Khan (Buddhist) by using his diplomacy.

Chengiz Khan - Mongols (Great warriors)

(After Alexander, he was great ^{conqueror} (empires))

Khan → military designation in Mongol Army.

* Razia [1236-40]

Daughter of Iltutmish.

Only muslim woman to rule India.

[Acc. to Shariah woman not eligible to rule]

Ulema: muslim priestly class (politically powerful)

Fatwa: Order given by Ulema

Ulema opposed Razia (from starting) because she was Unorthodox.

• Jamal-ud-din Yakut, an Abyssinian slave in the court of Razia.
So she was also opposed by Nobles.

In 1240, Razia & Yakut both were assassinated.

** Minhaj-us-Siraj (historian & slave dynasty)

He wrote a book called "Tabakat-i-Nasiri"

It was a Persian chronicle, where the events are described in the chronological order. (Year by year).

* Balban (1266-86)

An ordinary slave purchased by Iltutmish.

Policy: Not conquest but consolidation

In spite of conquering the Kingdoms, he concentrated on position of Sultan. Because at that time king was sandwiched b/w Theocrats and Nobles.

Steps for consolidation:

1. Declaring divinity

King was not a ordinary man, he was a shadow of god.

He took a title called, zill-il-Ilahi.

He declared that, he belong to "Afrasiyab" family

2. Three persian customs introduced in the court.

(i) Sizda (دو دهم سوره) (this is totally unislamic)

(ii) Paibosa (Kissing the feet of Sultan)

(iii) Nauroz [New year day (Iranian)]

Every noble has to come up with gifts for emperor, this indicates the subordination.

3. Distruction of Chihalgani

4. Meos

Meos were suppressed by Balban.

5. Diwan-i-Ariz

military department.

Din Din Din → A new gold coin introduced by Balban.

Kaiqubad: (last king)

Grand son of Balban

An officer called, Jalal-ud-din khilji assassinated him.

Jalal-ud-din khilji (1290-96) he was assassinated by Alla-ud-din khilji

Alla-ud-din khilji: (1296-1316)

Historians called this period as Khilji revolution.

First muslim ruler who invaded the South-India.

Khilji was great king in Delhi sultanate rulers because of his

- military achievements

1. Military achievements:

Gujarat: Karan ^{Kings} Singh ^{Kingdom} - Annihilwara

Rajasthan: Hamviradeva Ranatambol

" Rana Ratan Singh Mewar (^{capital} Chittod)

Scholar: Malik Mohammed Jaisi, wrote a book called "Padmavat", by name ^{Rani} padmavathi
↳ 2nd hindi text

Jauhar ceremony

South-Indian expeditions were done by "Malikafur"

* 1308, he attacked Devagiri (Yadava)

King was Yadava Ramachandra Deva

* 1309, Warangal (Kakatiya)

King: Pratapa Rudra - II

* 1310, Dwarasamudra in Karnataka ruled by Hoyasalar

King: Veera Bhalala - III

* 1311, Madhuri - capital of Pandyan

King: Veerapandya

These four kingdoms formed as "Samantas"

After these victories, Alla-ud-din took a title called

"Sikandar-i-sani" (meaning is 2nd Alexander)

2. Administrative Reforms:

* Secularisation of entire administration.

Rejected the shariat and suppression of Ulema.

* Turkish monopoly was ended.

* He abolished Iqta System. (ending of Noblocracy)

Revenue reforms:

* He created the department of revenue called,
"Dewan-i-Mustakraj"

Military reforms:

* He maintains standing army.

(First muslim ruler)

Army under the control of emperor is standing army.

* He introduced two new systems in Army

(i) Bagh (Banding of horses) [Arabian horses]

(ii) Huliya/Chera

Here branding is useful to control corruption.

↳ Muster role (attendance register) of soldiers.

* Market reforms: (Economic reforms)

5/9/11

Significant reforms of Khilji (Ala-ud-din)

* Regulation of prices of every commodity

* He created new markets in ^{certain parts of} North India "Sarai Adil"

marketing officer → shahna-i-mandi

The prime motive of the market reforms: military objectives

Mubarakh Khilji:

(son of Ala-ud-din)

His prime minister: "Khusru Khan" (he was Gujarat untouchable hindu who converted into islam)

* Only king in India who declared himself as Khalifa.

This Sultan was assassinated by Khusru Khan.

Tughluq dynasty: (1320-25)

Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq assassinated "Khusru Khan" and Tughluq dynasty came to power.

* Mohammed Taimur (Md. bin Tughluq) son of Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq, when he was prince, in 1323 he conquered some South Indian Kingdoms like Kakatiyas & Pandyan. [At that time the sultan was Ghiyaz-ud-din Tughluq].

Mohammed-Bin-Tughluq: (1325-51) Today, people believed that this king was mad & perverted because of following reasons.

- Lack of wisdom
- Historians bias

* Historians:

1. Ibn Batuta: chief Qazi of Delhi (about 8 years)

Traveller from Morocco & he was in India sometime

He wrote a book: "Kitab-ul-Rehla" (in Arabic)

Ibn Batuta's subjective orders lead to a conflict b/w king & him.

2. Zia-ud-din Barani, wrote a book "Tarikh-e-Ferozshahi"

[History of Ferozsha-Tughluq]

He was a noble about 17 years in Md-Bin-Tughluq court.

These two historians were very critical about Md-Bin-Tughluq.

Experiments of Md-Bin-Tughluq:

1. Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri, which was renamed as "Daulatabad" (city of wealth)

In order to have better control over both South and North he was shifted capital. 117 The best fort is presented in Devagiri

Before transferring the capital, he build a highway between Delhi and Devagiri.

Because of pressure from the officers, nobles again capital was shifted to Delhi.

2. Token currency experiment

1st king to issue token currency.

Instead of silver tanka, copper tanka with silver value guaranteed by the state (govt).

Because of fake currency, this experiment was failed.

=

Kublai Khan (China) in 1260

=

Gai Khatun (Persia)

} these two kings are successfully carried out the paper currency exp.

3. Doab experiment

↳ the land b/w two rivers is called as Doab

Because of his experiments, treasury was empty. For that,

he introduced two new taxes on people of Ganga-Yamuna doab

- Dharsi (house tax)

- Chari (tax on cattle)

But at that time, there was a famine but the king did not know about the famine.

⇒ After knowing about the famine, he started many reforms

- * Department of Agriculture: Diwan-i-Kohi

- * 1st ruler of India, who give "Taccavis" to farmers

Taccavis → crop loans.

- * First sultan of India who make a "famine law"

- Steps to take prevent the famine

- Relief for people who affected by famine.

19/9/11

Firozsha - Tughlaq: (1351-88)

[Welfare measures]

1. Fiscal policy

Income and expenditure [on the basis of shariat]

According to shariat, a king can impose 4 taxes

- (i) Kharaj - land revenue, $1/10^{th}$ of total production
- (ii) shurb - Irrigation tax, $1/10^{th}$ from the beneficiaries of canals
- (iii) Zakat - 2.5% of income from rich muslims, that many can spend only on poor people and religious purpose.
- (iv) Jiziya - poll tax, it was collected on individuals. Non-muslims who lived in Islamic countries

* First muslim king, collected jiziya separately

* First sultan imposing tax on Brahmins including jiziya

2. Welfare measures

- (i) Departments → Diwan-i-khairat [for poor]
Diwan-i-Bandagami [for slaves]

- (ii) Govt hospitals → Dar-ul-shifa

Muslims introduced a new medical system - "Unani"

- (iii) Horticulture

- (iv) Irrigation - canal irrigation

Firozsha introduced "drip irrigation" in India.

Literature:

First king of India wrote his biography called autobiography was

Firozsha, namely Futuhat-i-Firozsha

* Shams-ud-din Afif, historian in the court of Firozsha.

He wrote a book called "Tarikh-e-Firozsha".

* Hundreds of Sanskrit books translated into Persian.

* He built three great cities in North-India

i) Firozabad

ii) Jaunpur

iii) Hissar (in Haryana)

⇒ Dark side of Firozsha

* Religious bigotry

Jaganatha temple in Puri was destroyed by him.

* Administrative failures

He encouraged corruption.

He revived Iqta system and made it hereditary.

* Disintegration of Delhi Sultanate

Nasir-ud-din-Md. Tughluq:

Taimur - King of Samarkand [Uzbekistan]

He invaded India in "1398".

After the death of Nasir, one of his officers "Syed Khizir Khan" came to power.

Syed Dynasty:

First ^{king} & founder Syed Khizir Khan

4th & Last King "Alam Shah"

He was killed by "Bahalal Lodi".

↳ First Afghan rulers of India.

Lodi Dynasty: [First Afghan Rulers]

1. Bahlal Lodi

2. Sikandar Lodi — Build the 'Agra City'

He shifted capital from Delhi to Agra

3. Ibrahim Lodi

In 1526, he was killed in "First Battle of Panipat" by Babar.

Religious Movements:

2 religious reform movements,

1. Bhakti movement [11-15-17]

2. Sufi movement [13-16-17]

* Bhakti movement: [11-17 centuries]

Started 11th c in South, in 15th c it was reached to North.

very powerful esp in 17th c.

characteristics:

(i) Rituals are rejected

Bhakti is mysticism

personal loving relationship with god.

(ii) Socio-religious equality

against the discrimination

(iii) Bhakti of two types

• Saguna → God with Human form

• Nirguna Ideology

↳ against the worship of images

Ex: Kabir, Guru Nanak

(iv) Bhakti sayings always promoted the local languages.

20/9/11

Adi Sankaracharya [8th & 9th c]

Born at Kaladi [Kerala]

Died in Kedarnath [Uttaranchal]

1. Neither accepted rituals nor bhakti
Gnana Marga → path of salvation

2. Father of Vedanta philosophy

* Shaddarshans → vedanta philosophical schools

- i) Samkya — Kapila
- ii) Yoga — Patanjali
- iii) Nyaya — Gautama
- iv) Vysheshika — Kanada
- v) Mimamsa — Jaiminiy (poorvamimamsa)
(enquiry)
- * (vi) Uttaramimamsa — Badarayana
[Vedanta]

↳ very popular throughout the history.

His vedanta philosophy is "Advaita"

[dvaita - dualism
advaita - not dualism]

According to him, Atma & Paramatma both are same

Advaita is a part of Vedanta

3. He started a new cult called "Smartha cult", in order to strengthen Hindu religion.

His followers are called "Samarthas"

↳ who worship both Hari & Hara

// Kakatiyas followed diff method/marga to unite the Hindu religion.

called "Trikutalayas" [one temple with 3 sanctum-sanctoriums]

Kakatiyas build best Hindu temples

1000 pillars temple (Konranga)

* 4. He started four shankar mats at four corners of Country.

Eastern — Govardha mat (Puri)

Western — Kalika mat (Dwaraka)

Northern — Jyotir mat (Badrinath)

⇒ Saguna saints: Southern — Sharada mat (Shrungi, Karnataka)

1. Ramanujacharya [1st Bhakti saint]

11th c

He was a priest for a Vishnu temple in (Tirunagari) Sri Ranganam

* He found a new vyshanava sect — Sri vyshanavism

Bhakti saints promoted only a kind of Monotheism.

* Visistadvaita → philosophical school

2. Madhvacharya [13th] Kannadiga

His philosophy → Dvaita

He worshipped Krishna

[He rejected the philosophy of
Adi Shankaracharya]

3. Nimbarka charya [14th]

Worshiper of Krishna

Philosophy → Dvaitadvaitam

4. Vallabhacharya [15th-16th] Telangana, settled in Kashi

Philosophy → Shuddhadvaitam

Maharashtra Bhakti saints [13th-17th c]

Centre — Pandharpur

"Vithoba" — Vishnu

1. Ghnanadeva

He wrote a book called "Ghananeshwari / Bhavaratadeepika"

2. Namdev [Nirguna saint]

14th

3. Ekanath (16th)

No of Marathi bhakti poems - "Abhangas"

//

Abhangas - Marathi poems

Dohas - Hindi kavitas

Vachanams - Kannada, written by "Basavanna"

Kirtanas - Telugu, "Annamayya"

Padams - Telugu, "Kshetrayya"

Kriti - Telugu, "Tyagayya"

//

He also wrote a book - "Bhavaedha Ramayan"

4. Tukaram (17th c)

He belong to Varakari sect.

→ pilgrimage

Emphasis is on pilgrimages pilgrimages

Believes in simple & humble life [Against to luxury life]

5. Samartha Ramadas

belong to Dharmakari

He wrote a book called "Dasa Badha" in Marathi

- Against the pilgrimages
- there was balance b/w spirituality & wealthy life

He was Rishi Gyru in Siva's court.

North-Indian Saints:

1. Ramananda [15th]

Worshiper of Rama

12 Avadutas

- (i) Pipa - Rajput prince
- (ii) Kabir - Nirguna saint, belong to middle caste (Vedvase)
- (iii) Ravidas - charmat caste

2. Kabir: [15th-16th]

Radical nirguna saint

He rejected idolatry, pilgrimages, fastings, all social evils.

He promoted Hindu-Muslim communal harmony

Ram-Rahim are same

3. Guru Nanak:

Birth place: Tilwandi

died at: Kartarpur } (Pakistan)

He influenced by one Sufi concept,

"Unity of God and being"

He started a new concept,

"Guruka Langar" → community kitchen

23/9/11 10 Gurus of Sikh religion:

(i) Guru Nanak

(ii) Guru Angad

(iii) Guru Amar Das

(iv) Guru Ramdas

* The site of Golden temple in Amritsar was gifted by Akbar.

* (v) Guru Arjundev

• The secret text of Sikhs — "Guru Granth Sahib" (d) Adi Granth

Script — Gurmukhi

language — Punjabi

↳ because 1st

book of Sikh religion.

Book of religion means the religion where text is worshipped
These are called as "Ahl-e-kitab" (Muslim, sik, christian etc)

- He build Har Mandir Sahiba [Golden temple^{as} named in 15th century]
- He was executed/killed by Mughal emperor Jahangir.

(vi) Haragovind

He was put in prison about 10 years by Jahangir.

(vii) Hara Roy

(viii) Hara Kishan → Guru at the age of 5 years

He died at the age of 8 years

(ix) Tej Bahadur

Title : Sachcha Padusha

In 1675, he was executed by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb

*** (x) Guru Govind Singh

Sik religion was totally developed by him.

In 1699, he found "Khalsa Panth" [this is after became as sik religion]

5 principles of sik religion are known as 5 K's

(a) Kesh

(b) Kanga (comb)

for every sik carrying comb is religious manditory

(c) Kada (Iron bangle)

(d) Kirpan (sword)

(e) Kachacha

He was assassinated in 1708 at Nanded

4. Sardas [15th & 16th c]

Krishna Bhakti

Book: Soor Sagar [life history of Krishna]

Soor Suravali

5. Tulasi das [16th - 17th c]

promoted Rama Bhakti

Book: Ramacharita manas [Hindi Ramayan]

Kavitavali

Vinaya Patrika

6. Chaitanya Prabhu: [15th - 16th c]

In Bengal, promoted Vyshnava Bhakti

Divotee of puri Jagannatha

7. Shankaradasa: [15th & 16th c]

promoted Vyshnava Bhakti in Assam (Asom)

He translated many books of Vyshanavism into Assamic language.

//

Ahom dynasty rule Assam about 900 years

[13-19th c]

Delhi & Mughal sultans were tried to conquer Assam but failed.

Ahom dynasty finally Surrender to Britishers.

The present name Asom is derived from Ahom.

//

At this time, the king Suhungmung became Swarganarayana

8. Dadu Dayal

He belong to "mochi"

Influenced by Kabir & became Nirguna Saint

9. Narasimha Mehta [15th] Gujarati

He wrote many Bhajans. Gandhiji was influenced by this Bhajans

Vyshnava Bhakti saints.

Shaiva Bhakti movement :

12th Century in Karnataka → Veera Shaivism or Lingayats

Veera Shaivism was founded by Basava, a Brahmin who was a treasury minister in the court of Bijjala belongs to Kalachuri - ^{dynasty} ~~kingdom~~

This movement is anti ritualistic & against to Brahmanical ^{dynasty} ~~kingdom~~ (culture) practices

Objective of this movement is caste less society

Against child marriages, Sati and encouraged Widow marriages

Dark spot is After 16th century Religious intolerance.

Veera Shaivism believes, Siva is only god.

24/9/11

Sufi movement :

North : 13th, south : 15th

Islamic mysticism is sufism.

According to one opinion, they were wearing woolen cloths. So people called them as Sufis.

It was against the Ulemas.

Terminology

1. Pir - murid, pir → teacher

murid → disciple

2. Khanqa → Residence of teacher that means a teacher with many^{no} of his murids
(hospice) ^{place where}

Waqf → the land is given to any religious institutions.

↳ useful for the maintenance of Khanqa

3. Sama

Religious music and dance performed by the Sufi saints.

Music and dance are unislamic.

This is a best way for attracting illiterate people.

"Shab-e-Barat" festival (Under the influence of Siva Ratri)
This is the best example for composite culture in India.

4. Fana
Spiritual merge with God.

5. Darga
Tombs of Sufi saints.

Today, Dargas are become, ^{promoting} Hindu-Muslim communal Harmony.

6. Urs
Death anniversaries of Sufi saints.

Important Sufi ^{Movements} Saints:

In Mughal record, by 16th century there were totally 14 Sufi movements called as Silsilas.

* * Chisti silsila

(i)

Founded by Shaik Mo'in-ud-din Chisti but popularly known as

"Khaja Gariban Nawaz" → one who is making poor people very comfortable.

^{came from}
He (belong to) Irak, 1192 and he settled in "Azmir"

(ii) Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki

[His tomb in Delhi]

Qutub Minar derives its name after this saint.

(iii) Hazrat Niza-ud-din

His tomb in Delhi

(iv) Baba Farid

He promoted Sufi concept in Punjab

Tomb at Ajodhan [Now it is in Pakistan occupied Punjab]

The preachings of Farid included in Adi Granth

" " Kabir " "

(v) Shaik Noor-ud-din, popularly known as "Rishi"

[14th & 15th]

One of the saint, who played an imp role in muslimisation of Kashmir.

Tomb at "Charax-e-Sheriff", great pilgrim centre

(vi) Shaik Saleem Chisti

* (vii) Hazrat Gesu Daraz [15th c]

1st saint, who promoted Sufism in South
popularly known as Khaja Banda - Nawaz
[Banda → slave of God]

He settled at Gulbagga (Tomb was also there)

↳ Most popular darga in South-India

* He was the first person, who wrote the first Urdu book, called
as "Mi'raj-ul-Ashiqin"

↳ was born in 14th c (late)
(South) (North India)

Urdu → composite language

Interaction of Persian & Indian languages
(South)

• Urdu means military camp, because the language was born in
the military camps of Alla-ud-din Khilji. (early 14th c)

2. Naqshbandi silsila

3. Qadri silsila [founder Abdul Qadir]

4. Suhrawardi silsila

⇒ Growth of fine Arts under Delhi sultans

composite culture → collaboration b/w the religious
[Hindu & Muslim]

Best example is "Shab-e-Barat" festival. & Urdu language
[under the influence of Siva Ratri]

This composite culture is reflected in fine arts.

Art & Architecture:

New style of architecture: Indo-Persian architecture

Features:

1. Domes: Roof of the structures are always domical

Arches [Karnan]

Entire weight of the structure is lied on arches.

Beam and pillars are never seen.

Motor: Superior type of motor is used

Mosques:

Two mosques simultaneously build

* Quwwat-ul-Islam in Delhi

* Arai din ka Japra built by Qutub-ud-din-Akbar

This mosque was built in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days

These were Vishnu temples converted into mosques.

* The first truly built mosque on Islamic ideas is Jamayat Khana by Alla-ud-din-Khilji in Delhi

* Qutub-Minar was recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage Centre

71.4 m height

5 stories $\rightarrow$ built by 3 rulers

1st story: Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

2nd, 3rd, 4th: Alauddin Khilji (Alauddin)

5th story: Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Alai Minar:

[To make the mosque grander the priest is expected to go top of the mosque and call people for prayers $\Rightarrow$ Minar]

expected to build at 145m height [built beside Qutubminar]

After, 20m of construction Khilji died abruptly.

Alai Darwaza:

It is a gate way to the monument. Qutub-minar built by Alla-ud-din-Khilji.

Palace:

2 most beautiful palaces

Firoz sha kotla

Hauz Khusa

"Kotla" a persian word, means residence.

Now, firoz sha kotla was converted into stadium. ^{Cricket}

Hauz khusa → summer resort

Built in middle of lake

Tombs:

Best monuments of muslims are Tombs

Maqbara: Tomb architecture

Ex: Taj Mahal

"Sikandar lodi Tomb" in Delhi most important tomb

Most of the tombs are built by the kings themselves.

Mughals copied sikandar lodi tomb.

Tombs are built on raised platform, octagonal in shape.

Tombs are located in the middle of garden known as Charbagh

"Yasudin Tuglaq" tomb was the first systematic tomb.

Music:

www.UPSCPDF.com

The muslims have their own tradition of music.

Muslims brought in India as Persio-Arabic music

India has strong own musical systems.

Indian musical system and persio-Arabic music combined and became composite and named as "Hindustani Sangeet" or

'Hindustani' Ragas and Sangeet are 50% muslim and 50% Hindu.

"Amir Khusru" → singer, musician, poet, author.
great man of multi qualities.

His contribution to Sangeet was outstanding.

He was patronised by all sultans

Khilji gave a title to him, "Tota-e-Hind" [parrot of India]

* He invented 19 ragas in Sangeet.

Quawwali Gora

Tarana Sanam

Aiman Khyal

* He also invented some instruments

Tabala

Sitar

Literature:

Books written by Amir Khusru:

* Mifta-ul-fatah [victories of Zilla-ud-din Khilji]

* Khazain-ul-Fatah [victories of Alla-ud-din Khilji]
(Khazain)

* Taglaq Nama [Ghiyaz-ud-din Taglaq]

www.UPSCPDF.com

Romantic books:

• Ashiqua

• Shirin Khusru

• Laila Majnu

He is personification of the composite culture

23/9/11

Regional Kingdoms

South India

[14th to 16th c]

Andhra:

Disintegration of Delhi Sultanates starts from south, specially from Andhra. In 1323 Andhra was conquered by Tuglaq rulers, about 2 years only they ruled Andhra.

In 1325, three kingdoms were emerged in Andhra

1. Musunuri Nayaka kingdom: capital - Rekhapalli (Khammam)
2. Padma Nayaka kingdom: capital - Rachakonda (Nalgonda)
3. Reddy kingdom: capital - Kondaveedu (Guntur)

Tamil Nadu: In 1334, Tamil Nadu become independent.

* Madurai sultanate: founded by a muslim Tuglaq Governor

Karnataka: 1336.

Vijayanagara kingdom, capital: Vijayanagara

Deccan: 1327

Bahamani kingdom, capital: Gulbarga

Vijaya Nagara kingdom: [1336-1680]

Today, Vijaya Nagara is known as Hampi, on the banks of river

4 dynasties ruled over Vijaya Nagara. Tungabhadra.

1. Sangama dynasty [1336-1485]
2. Saluva dynasty [1485-1505]
3. Tuluva dynasty [1505-1570]
4. Araveeti dynasty [1570-1680]

Vijaya Nagara was one of the greatest city in the world.

Sangama Dynasty : 1336

Hari Hara Raya-1, Bukka Raya-2 founded this kingdom, initially at Anigondi after that capital shifted to Vijaya Nagara.

These two brothers are sons of "Sangama".

According to one opinion, these two brothers are officers of Kakatiyas. After invasion of the Tuglaq rulers lead to the end of Kakatiyas. So these two brothers were sent to Anigondi but this kingdom also conquered by Tuglaqs. So they went to Delhi and settled some years there as Muslims. After they sent to the South by Tuglaqs. They conquered the Anigondi and declared independence, with the blessings of a Rishi called, "Vidhya Ranya".

* Hari Hara Raya-1 :

He conquered Hoysala Kingdom

* Bukka Raya-2 :

He conquered Madhurai. Entire Tamil Nadu became a part of Vijaya Nagara.

Actually this conquest was done by Prince "Kampana" & his wife "Gangadevi" was a great scholar. She wrote a book called,

"Madhura Vijayam" (or) "Kampa Raya Vijayam"

It is Sanskrit book.

* Deva Raya-1 :

Two great wars with Bahmanis.

• Geopolitical conflicts b/w Vijaya Nagara, Bahmani & Gajapati Kingdoms. for the sake of Krishna and Tungabhadra region. ^{Godavari}

The continuous wars b/w Vijaya Nagara & Bahamanis for the sake of Krishna & Godavari delta region. from the beginning

Deva Raya-I fought against Firozsha Bahamani.

- * In first war, Deva Raya-I was defeated in the war and his daughter married with Firozsha.

Krishnar Raychoor doab given to Firozsha.

- * 2nd war, Firozsha Bahamani was defeated.

Raychoor doab given to Deva Raya-I

- * Deva Raya-II:

powerful king

Battle with Ahmadsha Bahamani

He wrote a book called, "Maha Nataka Sudhanidi" in sanskrit

Title: Gaja Beta Kala

He employed large no of muslims^{soldiers} in army including 2,000

muslim archers muslims.

- * Prouda Raya: Last king

Tempting factor towards the officer - Weakness

Saluva Narasimha - chandragiri Governor, killed prouda Raya and came to power.

Saluva Dynasty: only 2 kings.

Saluva Narasimha

Immadi Narasimha

↳ He was assassinated by Veera Narasimha, his son

and Tuluva dynasty came to power.

28/9/11

Tuluva Dynasty:

They came from ^{the} Tulu region (Mangalore region)

founder: Veera Narasimha

Srikrishna Devaraya: [1509-29]

When he came to power, at that time Bahamani kingdom was disintegrated in starting of 16th century into 5 kingdoms:

* Ahmad Nagar

* Berar

* Bidar

* Golkonda

* Beezapur

[So Srikrishna Devaraya had no chance to fight against the Bahamani rulers.]

Wars against Bidar:

So, the wars were continued b/w Vijaya Nagar & Beezapur for Raychoor (region) doab.

S.K.D fought 2 battles against Beezapur

1. In 1510 at Kovilkanda

Yusuf Adil Shah was the king of Bidar and he died (found) in war

2. In 1520, battle of Raychoor

* Ismail Adil Shah → took back the Raychoor doab when

S.K.D was in Orissa.

Again SKD conquered that doab

3. In 1529, permanently Raychoor doab was taken by muslim rulers.

Wars with Gajapatis:

Pratapa Rudra Gajapati ^{was} defeated by SKD. He married Pratapa's daughter.

* Ummethur

Gangaraya was killed in the war.

Literature:

Books: * Amuktamalyada / Vishnuchittiyam in Telugu
[story of Rishi - Vishnu chitta]

* Jambavati Parinayam in Sanskrit.

* Astadiggajas:

* 1. Allasani Peddana — Father of Telugu literature

Andhra kavita pitamaha

Books: Manu charita

2. Nandi Timmana

Book: Parijatapaharanam

3. Madayyagani Mallanna — Rajashekha charita

4. Dhurjati — Kalahastimahatyam

5. Ayyalareju Ramabhadra — Sakala Nitisara Sangraham.

6. Pingali Surana — Raghava pandaveeyam

prabhavati Prajyanna

7. Ramaraja Bhushana — Vasu charita

* 8. Tenali Ramalinga — Panduranga mahatyam

Achyutaraya:

queen: Tirumalamba → Varadambika parinayam
(Sanskrit)

Sadasivaraya: (last king)

- * In 1565, Battle of Talikota / Bannihatti / Battle of Rakshasi Tangdi
Aliyarayma raya was killed in the war. Sadasivaraya ran away from his kingdom.

End to the Vijaya Nagaras power, it became almost like a regional kingdom.

Art & Architecture:

Religious monuments → temples in dravidian style

secular monuments → Indo-persian style

* Hampi:

Virupaksha temple

Kodanda Rama temple

Hazara Ramalaya

Vitalaswami temple

- In mandapa, musical pillars
- The monolithic chariot

secular monuments:

Lotus Mahal (place of queen)

Multiple arches & domes

Elephant stable

Queen's bath

* Other temples

- Virabhadraswami temple at Lepakshi
- (i) Beautiful morals (painting on ceilings)
(ii) Huge monolithic Nandi outside the temple
- Chintala Venkataswami temple at Tadipatri
- Ranganatha temple¹³⁷ at Sri Rangan

⇒ Bahamani Kingdom [1347] Capital: Gulbarga

Founder: Alla-ud-din-Hasan

↳ one of the officers of Tuglaq

Title: Bahaman Shah

14 sultans

1. Firoz Shah Bahamani

He wrote commentaries on Khurasan & Sharhat

Large no of Hindus were employed in army

2. Ahmad Shah I

- Title: "Wali" → friend of god
- He was influenced by one Sufi saint: "Gusudaraz"
- In 1424, he shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Beedae

In the Beedae phase, imp PM's are

* Mahmud Gawan [1463-81]

Bahamanis were so powerful at this time.

King: Mahmud Shah - III

(i) He conquered entire Krishna - Tungabhadra & Konkarn - Goa region (east) and Kachi (west)

(ii) Extreme industrial growth

Beedae → centre of industry

Bidri craft → articles made up of metals with designs of gold and silver lines.

(iii) Promoted foreign trade (external trade) and internal trade

So, he had a title: Malik-ul-Tujjar

(iv) Contribution to education

"Gawan's madarasa"

↳ It is also imp monument

(v) Gawan was executed by Mahmud Shah-III, in 1481

⇒ Two groups of Bahamani's bureaucracy (factional groups)

* Afagis/Paradeshi

officers from Iran

* Deccanis (local)

The conflict b/w these groups is regional & religious.

Gawan belong to Afagi group. So, in his period Afagis are powerful.

One of the Afagi officers namely "Kali" appointed as the Governor of "Golkonda", with title: Qutub-ul-Mulk. So, ^{he} founded a new dynasty called Qutubshahi

⇒ The disintegration ^{of Bahamani} leads to emergence of 5 kingdoms (states)

(i) Berar - 1490 - Gawilgarh [_{capital} now vidarbha]

founder: Imad-ul-Mulk

Dynasty: Imadshahi

First state to appear & also decline

In 1574, Ahmad Nizam conquered Berar

(ii) Bidar

founder: Qasim Barid (pm of sultan _{Bidar})

Dynasty: Baridshahi

In 1619, Bidar was conquered by Beezapur

(iii) Ahmad Nizam

founder: Ahmad Nizamshah

In 1633, Ahmed Nagar was conquered by Shajahan

(iv) Bezapur

founder: Yusuf - Adil-shah

Dynasty: Adil shahi

2 imp rulers:

* Ibrahim-Adil-shah-II :

Worshiper of Saraswati

Book: Nauras nama (Music)

Build a city: Nauraspur

(only)

Most imp South Indian persian historian - Ferista

he wrote a book: "Bulshani-Ibrahim"

* Mahammad-Adil-shah :

"Gol Gumbaz" → his tomb

↳ ~~near~~ This is a famous place in Karnataka.

(2nd) The Gumbaz (dome) is the 2nd largest dome in World.

(1st) In Rome, St. Peter's Basilica church has world largest dome

* (6th) St. Sophia church in Istanbul (Turkey) finest church in the world and it was converted into mosque by one muslim ruler.

The people of Turkey founded a finest solution to this ~~new~~ religion problem by converting church as a national monument.

Gol Gumbaz has ^{many} "whispering galleries"

↳ voice gets transmitted through walls

(v) Golkonda :

Founder: Kuli Qutub-ul-mulk

140
dynasty: Qutub shahi

Ibrahim-Qutub shah :

Participated in Tallikota war.

//

Sultans participated in Tallikota war :

Ibrahim Qutub-shah → Golkonda

Hussan-Nizam-shah → Ahmed Nagar

Ali-Adil-shah → Belzapur

Ali-Barid-shah → Bidar

//

Ibrahim-Qutub shah was build many water tanks.

Hussan sagar, Ibrahimpatnam tank

Md. Kuli-Qutub-shah :

- In 1591 ~~992~~ → he built Hyderabad city
- 1592 → " Chaurminar

Md. Qutub-shah :

He built "Mecca mazid" in Hyd (started by this king)
completed by Aurangazeb.

In 1687, he conquered Golkonda.

North-India

Kashmir :

Ruled by "shahmir" dynasty (400y)

Imp kings :

* Sikander shahmir

Imposed jiziya on pandits of kashmir

destroyed many temples

Dismissed the pandits from their positions(jobs)

pandits ran away ¹⁴¹ from kashmir

* Zain-ul-Abidin [1420-70]

Modern historians called him as, "Abbas of Kashmir"

Abolished Jiziya.

Invited all the pandits and given the highest positions in Admn.

All temples are repaired & built new temples (150 temples)

Devotee of Amarnath temple.

Literature:

Mahabharat & Rajatarangini translated into persian language
(Sanskrit) → history of Kashmir upto 12th

Scholar in his court, "Jonalaja" continued Rajatarangini

ie Rajatarangini-II [History of Kashmir 12th to 15th]

Architecture:

Woolur lake → in the middle of this lake an artificial city
(palaces & mosques)
was built by Zain-ul-Abidin, called Zainulankut

Kashmiries called him as "Bada Shah"

Sharqi Kingdom:

capital: Jaunpur

Hussain Shah Sharqi:

Great musician in Hindustani Sangeet.

Ragas: Zangula

Ataladevi mosque → temple converted into mosque.

Malwa Kingdom: [Naemada region]

capital: mandu → world Heritage centre

Baz Bahadur: Musician, poet & great builder

- Rupamati place
- Baz Bahadur palace
- Hindola palace [T-shape]

He was devotee of Krishna

In 1561, Malwa was conquered by Akbar. Because of his excellence Akbar was impressed by him and appointed as an officer.

Illyashahi dynasty: (Bengal)

founder: Illyas

capitals: Gaur, Pandua

In Gaur,

- chota sona majid
- Bado sona majid

In Pandua,

best mosque build by Illyashahis "Adina majid"

This mosque has 400 domes

Allah-ud-din Hasan Shah: [1493-1519]

(i) Bengali literature

* Kashi Ram

Mahabharat into Bengali

* Kristtivasa Oja

Ramayan into Bengali

* Malad Basu

Bhagavata into Bengali

(ii) Religious tolerance

Bengalis believed that, he was "Krishna"

"Chaitanya" contemporary to this king and deep respect towards the king

↳ saint

Eastern Ganga dynasty : [Orissa]

ruled by 1000 yrs [5th - 15th c]

Worshipers of Sun

Architecture:

Temples build in Nagara style

Kings:

Anantavarma Chodaganga (11th c)

- i) Jagannath temple at Puri
- ii) Lingaraja temple at Bhubaneswar

Narasimha-I

→ [not surviving]

13th - famous Sun temple at Konark, it was popularly known as 'Black pagoda', and entire temple is in the chariot shape. The joint wheels of this temple are surviving now, not the temple.

Arasavelli temple in Srikakulam built by a king called Devendra Varma belong to this dynasty. Only sun temple in AP.

Gajapatis : 100 yrs

Bhoi dynasty:

rulers belongs to Bhoi caste

Orissa was part of mughal empire not the Delhi sultanate.

It was conquered by Akbar.

Gujarat : Sultans of Gujarat

capital: Ahmedabad

Mohammad Shah Begarrah:

Title: Begarrah

144 who conquered two forts

Sanskrit scholar in his court, Udaya Raja

↳ book: Raja Vinoda

Barbosa → a portugese traveller visits Gujarat in his period. [Biography of king]

Rajasthan:

Many Rajput kingdoms are emerged in Rajasthan during Firoz-shah period.

i) Mewar — Sisodia dynasty
capital: chittod

- Rana Sangram Singh
- Rana pratap Singh

(ii) Marwar

capital: Jodpur

dynasty: Rathore

(iii) Amber

dynasty: Kachhwa

(iv) Bikaner

(v) Jaisalmer

Bhatti dynasty

Khandesh kingdom:

capitals: Bushanpur in MP

Asirgarh Asirgarh

Dynasty: Farooqui

* Last & first conquest of Akbar : 1601 → [Asirgarh] Khandesh
1561 → malwa

* Rajput
only dynasty against to the
Mughals : Sisodia
Continuous wars with mughals

History of Mughals

I founder: Babur in 1526 6 sultans: Greater mughals
end of 1st phase: After death of Aurangzeb in 1707

II 2nd phase: 1707 - 1857

8 sultans: later mughals

Taimur → progenitor of this dynasty
[mulapureushudu]

Territory → Volga region to Indus

Capital: Samukhand [in Uzbekistan]

He divided his kingdom into 4 principalities

i) Samukhand

ii) Herat

iii) Kabul

iv) Fargana → Babur 5th generation descendant of Taimur
[in Kirgistan] ↳ he came to power in 1494

He lost both fargana & Samukhand and conquered Kabul
settled ^{in it} ~~up to~~ 20 yrs.

He invited by two rivals of Ibrahim Lodi to India

1. Rana Sangram Singh

2. Daulat Khan Lodi (Governor of Punjab &
uncle of Ibrahim Lodi)

iii Babur: [1526-30]
in India

Babur is title which means tiger.

Original name: Zahir-ud-din Mohammad

Source: ~~Autobiography~~ → "146
Tuzuki Baburi" (Turkish language)

Autobiography is also called "Babur Nama"
(Best)

Title: "Prince among Autobiographers"
[by scholars]

3 chapters

1. About Fargana

2. Rule in Kabul

3. About India

* Tuzuk-i-Baburi translated into Persian by "Abdulk Rahim"

↳ officer of Akbar

English by "Mrs Henry Beveridge"

• In 1526, First battle of Panipat

Last Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi was killed in this war.

• In 1527, Battle of Kandahar

Rana Sangram Singh was defeated.

• In 1528, Battle of Chanderi (M.P)

Medini Roy was defeated

• In 1529, Battle of Gogra (Bengal)

Nusrat Shah was defeated.

[Son-in-law of Ibrahim Lodi]

* Tomb of Babur is found at Kabul (1530)

Humayun: [means fortunate]

Original name: Nasir-ud-din Mohammad

1st spell: 1530-40 & 2nd spell: 1555-56 (died)

In 1540, he was dismissed from the power by Sher-shah Suri

About 15 years he lived as a wanderer.

After 15

Source: Humayun Nama

written by his sister Gul Badar Begum

3 wars with Sher Shah Sur

1. 1538, Battle of Chunar

Sher Shah Sur was defeated and pardoned.

2. 1539, at Chausa

Humayun was defeated & escape from battle field

3. 1540, Battle of Kanauj/

" " Bilgram

Mughal empire temporarily eclipsed

* King of Amarkot, Rana Prasad gave shelter to Humayun

↳ Akbar was born in 1542 at Amarkot

Mother: Hamida Banu Begum

* Humayun left India in 1543,

King of Iran, gave shelter to him about 12 yrs

Shah Tamasp (Safavid dynasty)

* In 1555, with the military given by Iranian king, Humayun
(10,000 forces)

defeated the Sikandar Sur (grandson of Sher Shah Sur)

Humayun died in 1556, sudden fall from the throne

Akbar: [1556 - 1605]

Humayun tomb is in Delhi (Best monument of Mughals)

↳ means Great

[World Heritage Centre]

Name: Jalal-ud-din Mohammad

Source: 3 historians

*1. Abul Fazi -- Akbar Nama (History of Mughals Taimur to Akbar)

- * According to A'in-i-Akbari,
25 crops in Kharif season
16 crops in Rabi season

2. Abdul Khadir Badauni

book: Muntakab-ul-Tawarikh

3. Nizam-ud-din Haider Ahmed:

book: Tabakat-i-Akbari

Political history:

Akbar was appointed as Governor of Punjab (13yrs)

Bairam Khan was guardian to Akbar.

Senapati of Bihar "Hemu Raj" conquered the Delhi & Agra after the death of Humayun and he ruled with 100 days.

Hemu Raj's title: Vikramajit

* 1556, Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar & Hemu Raj.

Hemu Raj was killed.

Bairam Khan played an imp role in this war

Military Achievements: [1561-1601]

- Malwa (1st conquest of Akbar)

- Garhkatanga / Gondwana

was ruled by a Queen: Rani Durgavati

- Bengal in 1

- Gujarat in 1572

After this victory, Akbar built a new city: "Fatehpur Sikri"

- Bengal

- Orissa

- Kashmir

- Baluchistan

- Kabul

- Kandahar in 1595

At this point of time, there were 4 states in Deccan

- Khandesh [In 1601, he conquered]

- Ahmed Nagar

- Golkonda

- Bizapur

} More than 100 yrs are taken to conquer these 3 states by Mughals.

The process of conquest of Deccan started in Akbar period continued upto Aurangzeb period.

[1595 - 1600]

↓
Two wars against Ahmed-Nagar.

↳ Ruled by "Chand-Bibi"

3 regions of Ahmed Nagar are given to Akbar

- Ahmed Nagar (capital state)

- Berar (Vidarbha region)

- Balaghat

* In 1601, prince Salim (Jahangir) revolted against his father Akbar

& Abdul Fazl was assassinated by Bir Singh Bundela [officer of Salim] at Ahmedabad Allahabad.

*** Religious policy:

Sul-e-kul → sufi principle officially adopted by Akbar
↓
peace all ie peace to all (literal meaning)

Nondiscrimination (brotherhood)

Administration is based on this principle.

Tabla-e-Adit (for justice)

Liberal reforms of Akbar

1. forceible conversions were banned.
2. pilgrimage taxes have abolished.
3. zija tax was abolished in 1564.
4. Many temples were constructed by him.
cow slaughter had been banned.
5. He had no of Rajput wives.

* (i) Harka Bai → popularly known as Mariya Tamana
Mother of Jahangir, princess of khachua.

(ii) Jodha Bai
princess of marwar

Tagat Gosain → wife of Jahangir (another princess of marwar)

(iii) Princess of Bikaner
princess of Jaisalmer

In 1575, a new building called Ibadat khana (hall of worship) was built
(for ^{sup}1575-78, every ^{evening} thursday) he conducted discussions on
Islam by inviting diff ideological people ~~for~~ to know their views.

In 1578, the gates of Ibadat khana were opened to the other
religions. Ibadat khana become parliament of Religions.

Hindu religion — purushottam, Devi

Jainism — Hiravijaya Suri

~~For~~astrian (Zoroastrian) — Dastur Meharji Rana

Christianity — Anthony monseretty } portugese priests
Rudolf Aquaviva }

* In 1582, a new religious order was developed by Akbar,

Din-e-Illahi (initially ¹⁵¹ Tauhid-e-Illahi)

Principles of Din-e-Ilahi:

- No non-vegetarian
- worship of SUN & FIRE
- Instead of Friday, Sunday shall be holiday
- Greeting term - Allahu Akbar

This idea is unique but failed to reach the people. The reasons are:

- contradictory / objectionable principles
- Take it or leave it principle of Akbar i.e. no special efforts were made to promote this religious order.

Only 16 + 1 people adopted this religious order

One Hindu - Mahesh Das (popularly known as Raja Buba)

Jahangir [1605-27]

original name: Salim

Jahan → world, gir → conqueror

Autobiography: Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri (Persian language)

* The rebellion of his elder son Khusru & Arjun Dev gave shelter to Khusru that leads to his death.

* 12 ordinances → for welfare measures.

- (i) Ban on wine & tobacco
(Intoxicating drinks)

Tobacco was introduced in India by Portuguese during Jahangir's period.

- (ii) Abolition of ¹⁵²ahars (taxes)

(iii) Hospitals were built for humans & animals.

(iv) Release of political prisoners

(v) Animal killing was banned on Sundays & ~~Thurs~~ ^{Thurs}days

(vi) Zanzir-e-Adil (Bell of justice) was provided.

****** Arrival of two British ambassadors send by King of Britain

- James I

• Captain Hawkins (1608-1611)

• Sir Thomas Roe (1615-1619)

* Noorjahan (wife)

19/10/11

original name: Meharunnisa

noor → beauty/light

jahan → world

* In 1631, Noorjahan ~~was~~ married Jahangir
[2nd marriage, widow]

1st husband: Sher Afghan

daughter: Ladli Begum

* Her title: 'Padusha Begum'

coins were minted on the name of her title

* Itmat-ud-daula → father of Noorjahan

↳ who became 'Wazir' (Prime Minister)

* Asaf Khan → Brother of Noorjahan

He was in a position called, meer-i-saman, who
supplied everything (goods) to king

* She invented rose water & 53 rose perfumes

Shah Jahan [1627-58]

original name: Khurram

shah: king, Jahan: world

Sources

Abdul Hameed Lahuri, wrote a book "Padushanama"

Inayat Khan, author of Shah Jahan Nama

Imp things

- * His conquest in Deccan policy
- * His conquest of Ahmad Nagar in 1633

Aurangzeb was appointed as Governor of Deccan (at that time)

- * Beezapur & Golkonda surrendered to Shah Jahan without any war in 1636

They paid 2 lakh Huns/annum to Shah Jahan & become tribute states.

- * Last days of Shah Jahan, his 4 sons become fratricide i.e. killing each other for power

1. Dhara Shiko (Elder son)

- Unorthodox to his father.
- Great intellectual, promoted Hindu-Islam relations
- He failed in the war of succession.
- His literary activities,

(i) Translation of Bhagavath Gita into Persian

(ii) 52 Upanishads translated into Persian,

title: 15 Sirr-e-Akbari

(iii) He was a hagiographer, wrote a hagiographical book called "Safinat-ul-Auliya", which is a biography of ^{ulfi} saints. Belong to

in His best book was "Majma-ul-Bahrain"

majma: meeting/mingling

Bahrain: sea

"Hindu and Islam oceans are mingling each other at India".

In 1658, two battles were fought b/w brothers

* Battle of Dharmat

* Battle of Samugash

In these battles, Dhara Shiko was killed by Aurangzeb.

* Muzad [Governor of Gujarat & Malwa] } killed by Aurangzeb.
* Shahsujah [Governor of Bengal] }

Aurangzeb: [1658-1707]

He came to power by putting his father into prison.

original name: Alamgir. [conqueror of world]

Historians in his court:

1. Abu Hashim — popularly known as "Kafi Khan" (kafi: secret)

Book: Kitab-ul-Lubab

He says that, this book was written in secrecy because Aurangzeb banned writing history, but max no of books were written in this period.

Psycho Somatic Analysis was done on Aurangzeb

↳ study of mental & physical conditions.

2. Md. Khazini - Alamgirnama
3. Eshwar Das - Futhuhati Alamgir
(Victoria)
4. Beem sen - Nushka-i-Silkusha
5. Md. Sagj Mustaid Khan - Maasir-i-Alamgiri

History of Aurangajeb:

50 yrs $\begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{1st}} 25 \text{ yrs, ruled from Delhi} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{last}} 25 \text{ yrs, ruled from Aurangabad.} \end{cases}$

In Delhi, many people revolted against Aurangajeb:

1. Jats [they want independent states]

(i) Gokla

(ii) Rajaram

(iii) Chauraman

2. Satnani [Dalit community of madhura]

Local problem

3. Bundellas lead by Champat Roy

4. Sikhs

9th & 10th gurus lead this against him

5. Rajputs

Durgadas lead this movement

He came to South India, in 1681 & died in 1707.

2nd phase of Aurangajeb

In 1686, Beezapur was taken away by him & which was
the 20th subha/province.

In 1687, Golkonda was annexed & become 21st subha & last they conquered.

20/10/11 Religious policy taken by Aurangzeb:

Puritancial measures [Not community effected by these measures]
Bigoted measures

Puritancial measures:

- Stopped minting kalima on coins.
- Banned certain unislamic ceremonies in his court, like
 - * Jashin-e-wazan [Tulabhara ceremony]
 - * Taroka Darshan [people in morning with empty stomach come to king's darshan]
- Austerity measures are maintained strictly.
- Some festivals were banned.

Nauroz festival

shab-e-Bhadrat festival

- Muhtasibs → preach moral values in the khuran.

[Ethical principles of every religion are same but dogmatic principles are different.]

- Removed all the painters, dancers, musicians from the court.

Bigoted measures:

- Reposition of zijiya, 1679
- Destruction of temples

Vishwanatha temple: Kashi

Keshava ray temple: ¹⁵⁷madhura

Sur empire: [1540-55]

2nd Afghan dynasty of India. ^{who ruled}
1st " " " Lodi

* Sheer Shah Sur: [5 yrs]

original name: Farid ^{at}, belong to "sasaram" ^{dynasty}
(place)

started his career as Jamindar

conquered Bihar & Bengal

He died in Kalinjar post explosion.

* Islam Shah Sur

* Sikandar Sur [1553-55]

[last king]

A Source of Sur empire: Tariket Sheershahi

written by "Abbas Khan Sheerani"

Administrative Reforms of Sheer Shah:

1. Provincial and local governments

Divided the entire empire into 47 districts, called sarkars

Officers: chief munisif [Revenue administration]

chief shiqdar [police officer (law & order)]

poddar [treasury officer]

Sarkar is divided into parganas

Officers: munisif

shiqdar

khajanadar

villages is lowest unit in the administration.

head: Patwari

2. Introduction of Patta system

↳ document confirms the ownership rights.

3. minted two new coins,

- silver rupaya
- gold mohar

4. Transport and communication system.

Large network of highways were built by Sher Shah.

Large no of sarai were built

↳ Rest houses on the highway.

Some of sarai were functioning as Dak chowkies

↳ post offices.

5. Art & Architecture

- old fort in Delhi [purana khila]
- His tomb at Sasaram in the middle of water.

Mughal Administration:

* Bureaucracy → Wazir [diwan] — Finance minister & PM

Mir Bakshi — Head of Military

Sadr-us-Sadr — Head of religious dept

Khazi-ul-Khazat — Head of Judiciary

Mir-i-Arish — Head of Artillery [20000]

Mir-i-Arz — Head of ^{Royal} petitions

Mir-i-mal — Incharge of Treasury

Mir-i-Bandar — " " port cities

Kufra Navis ¹⁵⁹ — Intelligence Agency

{ Central
govt }

provincial & local govt:

province: Subha

headed by Subhedar

Subhae → Sarkars → praragan → villages

** Revenue Administration:

In 1588, Akbar's wazir "Todarmal" introduced a new revenue system, "Zabti/Bandobast system."

Zabti → measurement

(Revenue is fixed on the basis of land measurement.)
(or)
demand.

(i) Fixing the land revenue by land measurement. [against to sharing system]

(ii) Agriculture land Classification,

4 categories on the basis of duration b/w two crops.

		ie, <u>crop gap</u> <u>int</u> <u>out</u>
* polaj	<u>crop gap</u> 0	[doab region]
* parauti	1-2 yrs	
* Charchar	3-4 yrs	
* Banjar	more than 5 yrs	

Mansabdari System:

This system was followed in civil & military administration

Every officer had a (mansab) rank. not one, two ranks

(i) Zat rank

(ii) Sawar rank

* Zat → personal rank

Determines the status & pay

* Sawar → military rank

Determines total no of force maintained by an officer.

Both ranks were indicated by numbers.

* Jahangir introduced new system in mansabdari

"Duaspa & siaspa"

↓ ↓
2 horses 3 horses

According to this system, without altering the Zat rank of officer, he supposed to maintain more no of ^{horses} force [double or tripple]

[To increase the no of horses for the maintenance to an officer]

* Jagirdari system

Land assignment to the officers.

∴ All jagirdars are the mansabdars but not vice versa

"Nagdi" → [Some mansabdars receive their salary ^{internally} in the form of cash]

** Growth of Fine arts:

Paintings: (types)

- Mural → painting on walls and ceilings.
[Non detachable]
- miniature → paintings on some objects [paper, metal - -]
Small in size
Detachable ¹⁶¹ paintings

• Illustrated paintings

1 dozen illustrated painting in Akbar period

To complete one painting :- 25 years

150 painters

Narration/ illustration of story through paintings

Ex: * Hamza Nama — 12 big volumes

[Iranian Epic]

Today, this is in Dublin museum, Ireland

* Razm Nama → Mahabharat translation into persians.

↳ A book about war.

• Portrait paintings

Women portraits → Noorjahan
Mumtaz mahal

* In Akbar period, 2 imp traditions were introduced by portugese.

(i) 3D painting

(ii) Technique of fore shortening

∴ [some objects very close to you & some are far away]

Important painters:

In Humayun's court :

(i) Syed Ali Tabrezi } Master painters
(ii) Mulla Abdus Samad } from Iran

In Akbar's court :

According to Abdul Fazal, 17 master painters are in the court of Akbar¹⁶² [13 were Hindus]

Diswant

Kesaw Lal

Mukund

Madhav

Farooq Baig

Miskin

In Jahangir's court :

Greatest patron of paintings — Jahangir

* Ustad Mansur → Greatest painter of Mughal period.

title: Shirin Qalam [sweet pen]

He was an expert of drawing birds & animals

Modern historians, described him as "Rafel of the East"

[Rafel was a greatest painter in the world
contemporary to Lionard Dwanxy, Angelo]

* Govardan

* Bishan das

* Manohar

In Shah Jahan's court :

• Kalyan Das

• Anut chitr

• Md. Nadir Samakhandi

* Paintings of Ohara shiko,

India's office library — London

22/10/11

Architecture :

* Babar

4 mosques built by Babar randomly.

- Agra
- Panipat
- Sambhal [near Delhi]
- Ayodhya

* Humayun :

wife: Hamida Banu Begum [Haji Begum], built the tomb of his husband. [World Heritage centre]

Important features :

∴ First Impmonument of Mughals.

- Octagonal shape
- Built on massive platform
- placed in the middle of a garden
- Double dome
- Red sand stone is used, dome with white marble.
- Replica of Timur's tomb at Samarkhand.

[No minarates]

* Akbar :

www.UPSCPDF.com

3 forts built by Akbar

- Lahore fort
- Allahabad fort
- Red fort in Agra
- New capital city in 1572, Fatepur Sikri [city of victory]
After 14 yrs, city was abandoned. [1586]

Anupatalav — water tank, only source of water in that city

Monuments in Fatehpur Sikri: ^{built by Akbar}

- Jama masjid
- Darga of Shaik Salim chisti [pure white marble]
↳ present in courtyard of Jama masjid.
- Buland Darwaja → Gateway to both Jama masjid & darga of Shaik salim chisti.

Largest darwaja in the world [180x90]

World Heritage centre.

- Panchmahal — 5 storied structure resembles a Buddhist Vihara

Palaces

- Jodabai palace
- Maraina palace
- Sultana palace
- Ibadat khana
- Diwan-i-am } Hall of public audience
- Diwan-i-khas } Two chambers of King
- Hall of private audience

Tomb:

Built by himself at Sikandara [outskirts of Agra]

- Four beautiful white marble minarates
- Roof is square [No dome]

* Jahangir:

Noor jahan built 2 monuments

- Jahangir's tomb, at Shahdara [near Lahore]
- Her fathers tomb ¹⁶⁵, at Agra

Features of Itmat + Ud-daula's tomb :

- First Mughal tomb in white marble [Makrana white marble]
↓
best marble available in country.
- First mughal monument, "Pietradura" used.

* Pietradura - Inlay of precious and semi-precious stones in white marble walls.

* Shah Jahan:

In Agra Fort: many palaces

- Diwan-i-am
- Diwan-i-khas
- Shish mahal [place of mirrors]
- Khas mahal [personal chamber]
- Jasmin palace
- Moti masjid - pearl mosque
- Taj Mahal - 22 yrs
[1631 - 1653]
chief architect of Taj mahal - Ustad Isa

Features:

copied from
Humayun's tomb

- octagonal shape
- double dome
- located in middle of garden
- 4 white marble minarates
- pure white marble & pietradura
- Built on grid plan [original feature]

In Delhi:

→ Red fort [Lal khila]

- Diwan-i-am

- Diwan-i-khas

- Peacock ^{throne} ~~throne~~ is kept
(golden) [cost - 1 crore in those days]
- A persian couplet was written on the walls of
Diwan-i-khas.

Amir Khuseu { "If on earth be an eden of bliss
It is this, it is this none but this"

- ceilings were made up of silver.

From the middle of Diwan-i-khas, jamuna river is
flowing.

→ Jama masjid

[opposite to red fort]

One of the largest mosque (more than 30,000 people can offer
prayers at a time).

* Aurangzeb:

3 monuments

- Bibi ka maqbara - Tomb of his wife [Rabia-ud-Durrani]
at Aurangabad.

Imitation of Taj Mahal, without white marble, pietrudum

"Poor man's Taj mahal"

- Bada shahi mosque, Lahore

- Moti masjid in Red fort, Delhi

personal mosque, near to Diwan-i-khas.

- At Quladabad, he buried just like an ordinary man.

↳ [Aurangabad district, Maharashtra]

24/10/11

Literature:

3 categories

1. Histographical and Autobiographical books

2. Translations

Akbar's period:

- Mahabharat - Razm Nama [by group of people]
- Ramayan - Ramayan by Abdul Khadiz Badauni
- Adharva Veda - by Ibrahim Sirhindi
- Bhagavata Purana - Torkamal
- Raja Tarangini - Shah Badi
- Lilavati - Abul Faizi [Brother of Abul Fazal]

In 12th c, original Lilavati was written by

Bhaskaracharya [Astronomy & Mathematics]

He lived in Devagiri, he was patronized by Yadava's

Another book of him - Siddhanta Shiromani

- Tuzki Babari - Abul Rahim
(Turkish)

3. Sanskrit literature

- * Padma Shankara [Akbar's court]
Gujarat Saint

Book: Akbar shahi shringaradarpanam

- * Jaganath Pandit [some time in ^{Shah Jahan's} Jahangir's court]
& settled in Varanasi

Books: Rasa Gangadhara
Ganga Lahiri

Music:

* Ram Tanu Pandey [Tan Singh] [Gwalior]

His teacher: Swami Haridas

Ragas: Miyanki Todi

Rageshri

Malhar

Sarang

Musical Instruments:

Rudra Veena

Books:

Sangitasa

Rajamala

* Baiju Bawra:

Teacher: Haridas

He was in court of Sultan of Gujarat

The ragas composed by him are called "Bahadur melodies".

Foreign visitors:

* Ralph pitch

1st Britisher to India in Akbar's period. He talks

about the poverty in Varanasi, Agra

* Jean Tavernier www.UPSCPDF.com

French Jeweller, He visited India 6 times.

Shahjahan & Aurangzeb's period.

He came to Golkonda because it is centre of Diamond Industry.

Meer Md. Syed - owner of Kohinur diamond

[Mir Jumla]

He presented this diamond to Mughals

He came to South in Qutubshahi period.

* Francois Bernier

A french doctor, worked in the army of shah jahan some time.

Observation:

poverty of common man, extreme luxury of high class people.

ie No middle class in India.

He described, Mughal empire as "King of Beggars and barbarians".

* Peter Mundy

A Britisher, came in Shah jahan's period.

Observation:

A famine in Gujarat & Deccan region.

The people were dropped ploughs and took weapons to do war against the king.

** Niccolai Manucci

An Italian doctor, worked in the military of the
visited in shah jahan's period. Shahara shiko

He wrote a book: "storia doo Mogol" [story of Mughals]

↳ Mirror of 17th century

History of Marathas

Mahabharat says: Andhras & Marathas fought in Kurukheshtra to the support of Kauravas.

14th - 15th c → the rise of Marathas, in the service of Bahmanis

Ahmed Nagar	}	All these ^{Sultan's} were employed Marathas
Bizapur		
Aurangajeb		

* Maloji Bhonsle → ordinary soldier in Ahmed Nagar
[Grand father of Shivaji]

* Shaji Bhonsle → Prime Minister of Ahmed Nagar.

Jagirdhar of Puna
[Father of Shivaji]

* Shivaji → He created a state for Marathas, in 17th c.

But he could not extend the kingdom in 17th c because of Mughal's rule in other parts.

In 18th c, after the disintegration of Mughals, Marathas dominated in ruling the almost entire country.

[Atak to Matak]

1st victim of Marathas — Mysore [Vadayaasaptayud]

2nd " " — Nijams

In early 19th century, Marathas kingdom is collapsed due to invasion of Britishers.

25/10/11

Shivaji:

Born in 1627, at Shivaneeru

Father: Shaji Bhonsle, Mother: Jijiyabai

Jagudhar of Pune → at every early age

Gurus: • Dadaji Kondadev

Shivaji trained in Administrative & military by him.

• Samartha Ram Das

Religious preceptor of Shivaji

Expansion:

Golkonda, Bijapur & Mughal empires were surviving at that time.

Bijapur territories conquered by Shivaji:

- Torana
- Kalyan
- Kondana
- Maval

In 1659, senapati of Bijapur "Afzal Khan" was appointed and asked him to see the end of Shivaji. But, He was killed by Shivaji.

Most prosperous cities of Mughals were plundered by Shivaji.

In 1664, Surat city was plundered by Shivaji

[1 crore rupees]

- Shajistakhan → first officer appointed by Aurangzeb to attack on Shivaji.
- Raja Jai Singh → defeated Shivaji [without war]

In 1665 - Treaty of Purandhar

Provisions of purandhar treaty:

- out of 35 forts, 23 forts ^{should be} were surrendered to Mughals.
 - Prince Shambhaji [son of Shivaji] was appointed as Munsabdar of 5000/5000 rank in Mughal admin.
 - At least once, Shivaji must visit court of Aurangzeb.
- * In 1674, formal coronation was performed to Shivaji.

Title: Chatrapati

capital: Rayghad

- * Shivaji died in 1680

Shambhaji: [1680-89]

In 1681, he gave shelter to ^{revolted} son of Aurangzeb, Prince Akbar

[This was the biggest mistake / crime done by Shambhaji]

For that reason, Aurangzeb decided to come Deccan [1681]

↳ [1686 - Bijapur]
[1687 - Golkonda]

- * In 1689, Battle of Sangameshwar

Shambhaji was killed.

Sahu [son of Shambhaji, (8 years)] sent to Delhi as a prisoner.

Raja Ram: [1689-1700]

[Brother of Shambhaji]

Expert in Guerrilla warfare

He was frequently changed the capitals.

Rayghad to Jinzi (Tamil Nadu)

173 ↳ to Satara (Maharashtra)

Tara Bai [1700-1707]

wife of Raja Ram

she was also expert in Guerrilla wars.

1707 → death of Aurangzeb.

Bhadurshah I came to power.

↳ he released "Sahu" [after 17 yrs]

He wanted to create a civil war.

Most of the Sardhars supported Sahu as King, Tara Bai was runaway from the empire.

Sahu: [1707-40]

Shivaji's Administration:

Council of ministers — "Astapradhans"

peeshwa — Prime Minister

Amatya — Finance minister

Manthri — Home Minister

Sumanat — Foreign Affairs

Sacheev — Royal Correspondence

Senapati — Incharge of Army

Nyaya — Head of Judiciary

Panditarao — Head of Religious dept

9th minister was added by Raja Ram — "Pratinidhi"

Administrative divisions:

↳ head of Astapradhans

Pranta — Mukhya Deshadikari (head)

Taraf — Tarafdars

Revenue Administration:

Besides land revenue, - two new taxes.

- Chauth [$\frac{1}{4}^{th}$]

which is collected from the people of neighbouring territories.

In lieu of annual plunder of Marathas.

[Protection to them from Maratha soldiers].

- Sax Deshmukh [$\frac{1}{10}$]

Deshmukhs - traditionally considered as the owners of the land. Shivaji abolished these rights. So the tax was paid to state instead of Deshmukhs.

Military Administration:

Two types of Troops.

- * Bargi - standing army [permanent]

- * Silhadar - temporary army admitted during wars.

Most of the Silhadars come from "Pindaris" community.

- * Kulaba - Shivaji was stationed his Navy warships.

[Bombay] These warships were exclusively used for the wars against Tanjore Island people ruled by Siddhis.

Siddhis are Muslims from Abisinia [Africa]